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## THE MILITARY MUSEUM,

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*By S. R. BROWN,*

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### PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF BRIG. GEN. HULL.

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, }  
Washington, April 25, 1814. }*

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

The proceedings of the court martial, in the case of WILLIAM HULL, brigadier general in the army of the United States, having been submitted to the President of the United States, and having been approved by him, the following extract therefrom is ordered to be read at the head of each regiment of the army, and to be published in the National Intelligencer, of this city.

By order,  
(Signed) J. B. WALBACH,  
Adjutant General.

At a general Court Martial (ordered by the President of the United States) convened at Albany, in the state of New-York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and continued by adjournments, to the twenty-fifth day of March following, brigadier general William Hull, of the army of the United States, was tried on the following charges and specifications. viz.

#### CHARGE I.

Treason against the United States, be-

tween the ninth of April and seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

#### FIRST SPECIFICATION.

In this:—That on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, before that time and ever since, an open and public war, and is yet carried on and prosecuted by and between the United States of America and their territories, and that the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof: and that William Hull, a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and late commander of the north-western army of the said United States, well knowing the premises, and traitorously and unlawfully designing and contriving to send and convey intelligence to the said enemies of the United States, touching a declaration of war by the said United States, against the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; and, also, touching the expedition on which the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid, was employed; and, also, touching the numbers, state, and condition of the said north-western army, in prosecution of the said traitorous and unlawful design, on the said first day of July in the year aforesaid, at the rapids of the river Miami of the lake, in the territory of Michigan, the said William Hull (then and there being a brigadier general in the army of the United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army as aforesaid,) did traitorously hire or cause to be hired, an armed vessel, with the pretended purpose of transporting therein certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores belonging to the said north-western army, from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake, to Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan, but in truth, traitorously contriving and intending, that the said unarmed vessel, together with all persons, papers and things put on board thereof, should be captured by the enemies of the said United States, on the passage of the said unarmed vessel from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake, to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; and that the said William Hull, in further prosecution of his said traitorous and unlawful design and contrivance, (being then and there a brigadier general in the army of the United States as aforesaid, and being then and there commander of the

north-western army as aforesaid,) did then and there traitorously put, or traitorously cause to be put on board of the said unarmed vessel, a trunk, containing (among other things) the official correspondence of the secretary of the department of war and the said brigadier general William Hull, as well touching the expedition on which the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid, was then employed, as touching a declaration of war by the said United States against the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; and, also, certain official muster rolls, reports and returns, of the numbers, state, and condition of the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid; and that afterwards, to wit: on the second day of July, in the year aforesaid, the said vessel, so as aforesaid traitorously hired or traitorously caused to be hired, by the said brigadier general William Hull, on its passage from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake, to Detroit aforesaid, was captured by the said enemies of the United States, having on board thereof at the time of the said capture, the said trunk containing the said official correspondence, as well touching the said expedition, as the said declaration of war, and the said official muster rolls, reports and returns, of the numbers, state and condition of the said north-western army, (together with certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores belonging to the said north-western army,) and by means of the said capture, and in fulfilment of the said traitorous and unlawful design, contrivance, and intendment of the said brigadier general William Hull, the said official correspondence, as well touching the said expedition, as the said declaration of war, and the said official muster rolls, reports, and returns of the number, state and condition of the said north-western army, (together with certain sick soldiers, and the part of the hospital stores of the said north-western army,) came to the possession, knowledge, and use of the enemies of the said United States; giving information and intelligence to the enemies of the said United States, as well touching the said expedition as touching the said declaration of war; and, also, touching the numbers, state, and condition of the said north-western army of said United States, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid; whereby the said William Hull, on the first day of July, in the year aforesaid, at the rapids of the river Miami of the lake

aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, (being then and there a brigadier general in the army of the United States, and being then and there commander of the north-western army as aforesaid, and being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States,) did then and there traitorously and unlawfully hold correspondence with, and give intelligence to the enemy, and did then and there traitorously, by the means aforesaid, adhere to the enemy of the said United States, giving them aid and comfort.

#### SECOND SPECIFICATION.

And, also, in this:—That afterwards and during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said north western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, having entered the said British province of Upper Canada, and having established a military post at or near Sandwich, in the said British province of Upper Canada, which it was the duty of the said brigadier general William Hull to maintain and defend in order that the said war might and should be advantageously carried on and prosecuted, on behalf of the said United States, and more especially that a certain British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, occupied by the enemies of the said United States, might and should be advantageously attacked and taken by the said north western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, yet the said William Hull, (a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and commander of the said north western army of the said United States as aforesaid) well knowing the premises, on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, did then and there traitorously and unlawfully conspire and combine with certain enemies of the said United States, (whose names are unknown) to quit and abandon to the enemies of the said United States, the said military post established by the said north western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and to prevent the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, from being attacked and reduced, or an attempt being made to reduce the same, by the said north western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general Wil-

liam Hull as aforesaid; and that the said William Hull, (then and there being a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, then and there being commander of the said north western army of the said United States, and then and there being a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States) in prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, did then and there traitorously quit and abandon, and did then and there traitorously cause to be quitted and abandoned, the said military post established by the said north western army of the said United States as aforesaid, at or near Sandwich as aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to make the proper preparations for attacking and reducing, or attempting to reduce the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, but on the contrary, did then and there traitorously prevent the same from being attacked and reduced, and an attempt being made to reduce the same by the said north western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid: and, in further prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, did then and there traitorously march, withdraw, and remove, and traitorously order to be marched, withdrawn, and removed, the main body of the said north western army of the said United States, from the said military post established by the said north-western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, to a place out of the said British province of Upper Canada, to wit: to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; whereby the said William Hull, on the said eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the said British province of Upper Canada, (being then and there a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States, and being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States) did then and there traitorously conspire, combine, and hold correspondence with the enemies of the said United States, and did then and there traitorously and shamefully quit and abandon, and traitorously and shamefully cause to be quitted and abandoned, the said military post, so as aforesaid established by the said north-western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to make the proper preparations for attacking and reducing, or attempting to reduce the said fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of

Upper Canada, but did then and there traitorously prevent the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, from being attacked and reduced, or an attempt being made to reduce the same by the said north-western army of the said United States, under his command as aforesaid, and by the means aforesaid, did then and there traitorously adhere to the enemies of the said United States, giving them aid and comfort.

#### THIRD SPECIFICATION.

And, also, in this:—That afterwards and during the said war, so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit in the Michigan territory aforesaid, the said William Hull was then and there a citizen of said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and was then and there a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, and was then and there commander of the north-western army of the said United States, and was then and there commander of a certain fort, called fort Detroit, upon a bank of the river Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; the works whereof, and the guns and gun carriages belonging thereto, then were, and long before had been decayed, dilapidated, and out of repair. And that the said brigadier general William Hull, then and there did traitorously conspire and combine with certain enemies of the said United States, (whose names are unknown) then and there traitorously and shamefully to surrender and abandon to the enemies of the said United States, the said fort, called fort Detroit, belonging to the said United States as aforesaid, and then and there, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, appertaining to the said fort called fort Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid. And that in prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, the said brigadier general William Hull did then and there wilfully and traitorously neglect and omit to repair and strengthen the works of the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there under his command as aforesaid, and to put the same (together with the said guns and gun-carriages belonging



thereto) into a proper state and condition for resistance and defence against the approaches, attacks, and assaults of the enemies of the said United States. And did then and there wilfully and traitorously neglect and omit to fortify the places and passes at and near to the said fort, called fort Detroit, by and through which the troops of the enemies of the said United States might then and there reasonably be expected to approach, and did approach, the said fort, called fort Detroit, for the purpose of attacking and subduing the same. And did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to oppose, resist, repel, and defeat, and to attempt to repel and defeat the troops of the enemies of the said United States, in their hostile preparations, and approach to and towards the said fort, called fort Detroit, for the purpose of attacking and subduing the same. And that in further prosecution and completion of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, the said brigadier general William Hull did then and there traitorously and shamefully abandon and surrender the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there under his command as aforesaid, (which it was his duty then and there to maintain and defend) together with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there in the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there belonging to the said United States as aforesaid, and then and there under his command as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms, and public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, in and appertaining to the said fort, called fort Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid, unto the enemies of the said United States, to wit:—to the British forces then and there under the command of major general Brock; whereby the said William Hull, on the said sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, (being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and being then and there a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of the said fort, called fort Detroit, belonging to the said United States as aforesaid) did then and there traitorously and shamefully abandon and surrender the said fort, called fort Detroit, to the enemies of the said United States, to wit: to the said British troops under the command of major general Brock as aforesaid: and did then and there, by the means aforesaid, traitorously adhere to the enemies of the said United States, giving them aid and comfort.

## CHARGE II.

Cowardice at and in the neighborhood of Detroit, between the first day of July and the seventeenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

## FIRST SPECIFICATION.

In this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, commanding the north-western army of the said United States as aforesaid, having entered the said British province of Upper Canada in prosecution of the said war on behalf of the said United States, and being there in possession of the town of Sandwich and the adjacent country, in the name and on behalf of the said United States, and having declared and avowed the object and intention of attacking and subduing the British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, and, generally, of maintaining and enlarging his position and possession in the said British province of Upper Canada, on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, did then and there misbehave himself before the enemy, and shamefully manifest an undue fear and apprehension of danger by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal alarm, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment, by abandoning the said object and design of attacking the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, by quitting the position and possession taken at the town of Sandwich and in the adjacent country, in the British province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, and by retreating abruptly from and out of the said British province of Upper Canada to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, without any cause for so doing, arising from the superior numbers, state, and condition of the British forces which were then and there opposed to the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, and without any other just and sufficient cause whatsoever; whereby the officers and soldiers of the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, were induced to lose and did lose all confidence in the personal courage and the military capacity of their said commander; the inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada were taught to distrust the power and professions of the invading general; a shade was cast upon the reputation of the American arms; and the service of the

said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered great detriment and disadvantage.

## SECOND SPECIFICATION.

And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, the enemy having raised certain batteries on the banks of the said river Detroit, in the said British province of Upper Canada, opposite the said fort Detroit, and certain posts and batteries established and erected near the said fort Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan, and a canonade being commenced from the said batteries of the enemy against and upon the said fort of Detroit and the said American posts and batteries established and erected near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan; the said brigadier general William Hull, on the said fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, (being then and there commander of the said fort Detroit, and of the said American posts and batteries established and erected near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States,) did then and there during the continuance of the canonade aforesaid, shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy, and manifest great fear and apprehension of personal danger by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal alarm, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment, and particularly by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions then and there used and uttered in the presence of the officers and soldiers then and there belonging to the said north-western army of the said United States, and then and there under his command as aforesaid, as well in the public street of the town of Detroit as in places adjacent to the said fort of Detroit, and the said American posts and batteries established and erected near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan; whereby, a fatal encouragement was afforded for the hostile enterprises of the enemy, a pernicious example (calculated to intimidate and to disorganize) was given to the American troops, and the service of the United States in the prosecution of the said war, was exposed to hazard, shame and disappointment.

## THIRD SPECIFICATION.

And, also, in this:—That during the said war, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the

year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, aforesaid, the British forces under the command of major general Brock having crossed the said river Detroit, having landed at a place called Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the said Territory of Michigan, and having thence marched towards the said fort of Detroit, with a design to attack the same, the said brigadier general Hull, on the said sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the said territory of Michigan, (being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States,) did then and there during all the time of the enemy's crossing the said river Detroit as aforesaid, landed at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill as aforesaid, and marching towards the said fort Detroit as aforesaid, and with the design to attack the same, as aforesaid, shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy, and manifest great fear and apprehension of personal danger by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions then and there used and uttered in the presence of the officers and soldiers belonging to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid: by avoiding all personal danger, from making an attempt to prevent the enemy's crossing the said river Detroit and landing at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill; by avoiding all personal danger from reconnoitering and encountering the enemy in battle on the said march of the enemy towards the said fort of Detroit; by hastily sending flags of truce to the enemy with overtures for a capitulation; by anxiously withdrawing his person from the American troops in the open field to a place of comparative safety, within the walls of the said fort Detroit; by an irresolute fluctuation of orders, sometimes inconsistent with each other, and sometimes incoherent in themselves; by forbidding the American artillery to fire on the army on the said march of the enemy towards the said fort of Detroit; by calling the American troops from the field, and crowding them into the said fort Detroit, while the enemy was on the said march towards the said fort Detroit; by a precipitate declaration to the enemy, that he surrendered the said fort Detroit and the said north-western army of the said United States, before terms of capitulation were signed or considered, or even suggested; and generally, by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal fear, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment; whereby the said fort Detroit, and the said north-western army of the United States, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, were then and there rendered an easy and certain conquest to the approaching enemy; the offi-

cers and soldiers of a gallant army (compelled by the obligations of military law to obey the orders of their commander) were exposed to unmerited mortification and reproach; and the said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered great detriment and discredit.

#### FOURTH SPECIFICATION.

And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, the said fort Detroit being then and there well garrisoned and supplied with cannon, ammunition, and provisions; the said north-western army being then and there well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions; and the officers and soldiers thereof being then and there in high spirits, and eager to meet and encounter the enemy in battle; and a fine train of artillery being then and there subject to the orders of the said brigadier general Hull, for the purpose of defence or attack, yet the said brigadier general William Hull (then and there being commander of the said fort Detroit, and of the said north-western army of the United States) acting upon the impulse of personal fear and apprehensions, and contemplating, as the means of personal safety, a shameful abandonment and surrender of the said fort Detroit, and of the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, to the approaching enemy, did then and there shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy and did then and there enter into a disgraceful capitulation with the enemy, containing no consolatory stipulation, that the said garrison and army should march out of the said fort of Detroit with the honors of war; no just and humane stipulation for the security and protection of such of the inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada as had accepted the said brigadier general William Hull's invitation to join the American standard; nor any reasonable stipulation for an opportunity of reporting to the secretary for the department of war the circumstances of so unexpected and so important an event; and did then and there shamefully abandon, surrender, and give up the said fort of Detroit, together with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there under his command as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms, and all the public documents, including every thing else of a public nature belonging unto the said fort of Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid, to the said ap-

proaching enemy, to wit: to the British forces under the command of major general Brock, without any cause for so doing arising from the superior numbers, state, and condition of the said British forces; or from the actual want, or just expectation of sudden want, of arms, ammunition, and provisions for the said fort Detroit, and the said north-western army of the said United States, and without any other adequate cause whatsoever; whereby the territorial sovereignty, rights, and property of the said United States are shamefully ceded to the enemy; a brave and patriotic army was wantonly sacrificed by the personal fears of the commander; and the service of the said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered a great and afflicting loss.

(To be continued.)

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, May 7th,

We have received Halifax papers, containing London dates to the 7th of March, from which the following interesting articles are extracted.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Her Royal Highness the Queen of Wirtemberg is about to return to her native country; for which purpose certain arrangements have already taken place.

By the accession of the King of Naples to the Coalition, the Allies gain 6000 Neapolitan troops.

The Cossacks lately had the good fortune to liberate about 1000 English prisoners in the interior of France, by attacking and dispersing their escort.

March 2.

The further adjournment of Parliament to the 21st inst. was deemed necessary in the present state of affairs on the Continent. Austria having positively refused to listen to any propositions for excluding the present Usurper from the throne of France, notwithstanding all remonstrances from Great Britain, Russia, and the other allies, it is supposed that the assent of our Ministry will be given, though with great reluctance, to a treaty with the present government of that country.

Hamburg yet holds out; but in a late affair the enemy under Davoust was defeated, with the loss of 900, among whom were some officers of distinction.

Marshal Soult has gone to Paris with great part of his army. Suchet has quitted Spain, leaving small garrisons in Barcelona, &c.—Lord Wellington's headquarters Feb. 15, were at Pau, 90 miles S. of Bordeaux; and the British army will move forward, as soon as supplies are procured, towards Toulouse, Languedoc, &c.

The Bellerophon, Capt. Hewker, takes Ad. Sir R. Keats to Newfoundland.

Sir G. Prevost, beside the 76th regi-



ment is to have the 16th, which is under orders for Canada.

Letters from Paris state that Monsieur James, who had been treasurer to Joseph Bonaparte, had absconded with two and a half millions of livres.

The Raccoon British armed vessel out of Rio, has fallen in with and captured an American Indiaman, with a cargo of camphire, from Java supposed to be worth from 70 to 80,000*l* sterling.

The Davon, from Madeira to London, was carried into Quimper, latter end of Jan. by the Prince Neufchatel, American privateer.

At Buenos Ayres, a fine is imposed of 500 dols. upon any person sending a letter to Great Britain, not conveyed by a British ship of war.

The transports Britannia, Dick, Harvest, Herald, Sceptre, Union, Phebus, Samuel and Sarah, Warrior and Malabar, from Halifax, arrived in England. The latter carried out several hundred American prisoners.

The Pyramus frigate has sent into Plymouth, the French privateer schr. La Ville de L'Orient, of 14 guns and 90 men, but a few hours out from L'Orient.

March 4.

No fewer than 58 vessels have been fitted out at the port of Hull alone, for the Greenland and Davis's Straits whale fishery, this season. In consequence of the great importance of this branch of trade. Government have determined to send for its protection a very strong fleet to each fishery, to remain during the whole of the season.

March 5.

We are extremely concerned to have to announce the loss of his Majesty's schr. Holly, in the harbour of St. Sebastian. On the 25th ult. at four o'clock in the morning, in a violent gale she parted her cables, and ran on the rocks under the mount of St. Sebastian. Her commander, Lieut. S. Sharpe Treacher, Mr. Crane, the surgeon, and several of the crew, were washed overboard, and seen no more.

The Achates, during her cruise, chased the American brig True Blooded Yankee, of 18 guns, and 150 men, for some hours, during which she gained on her fast, and at length reached so near as to begin to take in her furall sails, preparatory to laying her alongside. The chase hoisted an American ensign and pendant, and ran out her guns, but finding the Achates still gaining, she threw her spars, boats and guns overboard, and cut her anchors from her bow, which gave her so decided a superiority in sailing, that she left the Achates at the rate of half a mile an hour, and night coming on obliged Capt. Morrison to haul off the land, the Isle of Bas, being about two leagues distant. It was in contemplation at one time, to throw her guns overboard, close with the American, and board her.

Orders, it is said, have been sent out by the Admiralty to the British cruisers, prohibiting the ransoming of prizes made from the Americans.

March 6.

For these two days there have been all sorts of reports, no official intelligence or French papers having arrived. The conferences for an Armistice broken off—a separate peace between Austria and France—the removal under French escort of the Chatillon Plenipotentiaries to Paris—the advance of Bulow to Meaux—the consequent alarm at Paris—the sudden return of Bonaparte from pursuing Schwartzberg—and the immediate readvance of the latter—Blucher surrounded—and Blucher in quick retreat upon Rheims or Soissons. Such were the different and contradictory reports of yesterday. The advance of Bulow to Meaux was stated on the authority of a letter said to have been received from Paris, dated on the 28th Feb. at 10 at night.—“We are in great alarm,” says that letter; “considerable destruction has been occasioned by the light troops of the enemy in our immediate neighborhood. Bulow, or Blucher, has arrived at Meaux, distant 23 miles from this city, with 25,000 men, and Ozer-nicheff with 6000 Cossacks.”

The effect of this movement of Blucher, if the sickening negotiations for an armistice do not put a sudden stop to the operations here as well as other quarters, may be to enable him to march to Paris, or to oblige Bonaparte to measure back his steps with all possible speed, and give up his pursuit of Schwartzberg. If he directs his force against Blucher, the Austrian General may re-advance to the vicinity of Paris, unless which we cannot believe, Bonaparte has a force capable of opposing Blucher in one quarter, and Schwartzberg in another, and it is to be considered that all the country in the North and North East of Blucher's position, is open to him either to receive the reinforcements known to be on their march to join or to fall back upon them. If Bonaparte then pursues him, he must leave Paris uncovered to the Austrians; if he proceeds against the Austrians, he gives Blucher an opportunity of again advancing towards the capital. This view of affairs differs somewhat from that which we were inclined to take on the first perusal of the last Paris papers. A few hours will determine whether we are correct or not.

March 7.

No official intelligence or French papers having arrived, a great variety of unfounded reports from the Allies have been in circulation for two or three days past. The next arrivals may be expected to bring news of very great importance, but we hope that it will not be the arrangement of an armistice.

Courier Office, half past 3 P. M.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Robin-

son, the Messenger, this afternoon, came from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Burghesh they are dated the 1st inst. The former was still at Chatillon. The latter at Colombe.

The Crown Prince had joined the Allies with 70,000 men, and the Hungarians and other reinforcements had joined them with 60,000.

A partial engagement had taken place on the 27th, at Bars-au-see, in which the Allies had obtained a victory. Count Wittgenstein, who has exerted himself with great zeal has been wounded.

Blucher had been repulsed in an attack on Meaux, but had retired, and having been joined by Bulow, was again on the advance.

*Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated,*

LONDON, March 2.

“It will afford you pleasure to learn, that in the Russian Empire, the Bible Societies are making rapid progress; being now at least seven in number, which are engaged in printing the Holy Scriptures in ten different languages.”

VIENNA, Feb. 4.

Her majesty the Queen of Sicily arrived yesterday, at noon.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.

We learn that Napoleon has again imprisoned his Holiness the Pope, and deprived him of all communication with his Cardinals.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 16.

Sailed, Gloucester, 74, Rota and Hydra frigates, and Carnation, with a fleet of about 50 sail, for the West-Indies.

25. Arrived, Cyane sloop of war, from a cruise off the Western Islands, with about 300 of the crews of the French frigates Alcmene and Iphigenia, taken by the Venerable. Also, the Raleigh brig of war, 19 days from Halifax, with important dispatches.

28. The Leopard, 50, Melpomene, 36, Thames, 32, and Nemesis, 28 (troop ships,) are fitting for foreign service; supposed for the purpose of taking out the Marine Battalion lately arrived here from Holland, to Quebec.

CORK, Feb. 10.

A fleet is collecting for the West-Indies under convoy of the Conquestadore, 74, Lord Stuart, &c. The Illustrious and Marlborough, 74s, are ordered to be paid off.

A Spanish ship from Lina, captured by the French frigates Atalanta and Terpsichore, was recaptured 14th February near L'Orient, by the Rippon 74, and Mone-lauss frigate.

HALIFAX, April 15.

Arrived, Monday, ship Putus, Braham, from Gibraltar for London. Feb. 5. captured by the American privateer. Recaptured 9th inst. by the Curlew, cargo, rice and dry goods.

## The Museum.

"Fais bien, et ne crains rien."

ALBANY, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1814.

**Baltimore Privateers.**—The privateer *Globe*, Capt. Moon, has eclipsed by its brilliant feats almost every other ship of war upon the *Ocean*. The *Comet* has performed several *excentric* cruises. The heat of its fire making warm work for the enemy.

Commodore Barney commands a respectable flotilla in the Chesapeake—consisting of Barges, Gallies and Gun-Boats, and manned by more than 500 men. He lately descended the bay.

The impregnable fortress of the *Ile Aux Noix* is still unblockaded—unnoticed! It affords the enemy an excellent shelter for their marine on Lake Champlain, and subjects us to the unnecessary expence of building several war vessels to prevent the enemy's ravaging the lake coast.—Here is wisdom for you as profound as the ocean?

Subscribers to the Museum, who have received their paper from No. 1, by post, are requested to make payment at least for one quarter, on the receipt of the 15th No.

Communications and several editorial articles, &c. are deferred this week to make room for the proceedings on the trial of Brig. Gen. William Hull.

### VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of May 12.

Arrived below, brig *Ida*, Mantor, 51 days from Rochelle. No papers are as yet received from the *Ida* but the following summary of the news by her, has been sent up by gentlemen passengers.

Bordeaux was taken possession of by the English and Portuguese on the 12th of March, without opposition—the French troops having evacuated it the day before.

The town and fortress of Blaye, on the river, was reported and believed to have surrendered a few days before the departure of capt. M. which would leave no obstacle to the English shipping, which was lying in the river, arriving at Bordeaux.

The emperor's head-quarters were at Troyes, on the 29th March, and he was then directing his march by Sens towards Paris. On the 31st, he was at Fontainebleau, but he heard that the enemy had arrived 24 hours before him, and occupied Paris, after a sanguinary conflict. The corps of the dukes of Treviso and Ragusa, and that of Gen. Compans, who had co-operated in the defence of the capital, had joined between Essone and Paris, where the emperor took position with all the army that arrived from Troyes.

A general dissatisfaction prevailed among the people against the system which has so long oppressed them; and they desire nothing more than an opportunity to shake off the tyrant's yoke.

The duke of Angoulême, (nephew of Louis, the present claimant of the French throne, and son-in-law of the late king,) was at Bordeaux, and that all proclamations, &c. were issued by him in the name of Louis 18th. It was also reported

at Rochelle that the city of Angoulême had declared in favor of Louis 18th.

Rochefort was daily expected to be besieged, but it was believed that little or no resistance would be made.

The national guard of Rochelle had been called upon for the defence of that place, in case of attack, which they had refused.

Her majesty, the empress queen and regent has received the following news of the situation of the army on the 29th of March:

The general of division Pires, entered Chaumont on the 20th, and thus intersected the line of operations of the enemy. He intercepted many of the couriers and expresses and took the enemy's baggage, many pieces of cannon, magazines of clothing and a great part of the hospital stores. He has been effectually assisted by inhabitants of the country, who were every where in arms and showed the greatest zeal. Monsieur the baron of Visemberg, the minister of Austria in England, returning from London with Monsieur the Count of Palis, his secretary of legation; the Swedish lieutenant general Schildebrand, minister of Sweden at the court of the emperor of Russia, with a Swedish major; the Prussian counsellor of war Pignilhen; Mess. de Tolstry, and de Marcoff, and two other officers of the ordnance, all going on missions to the different head-quarters of the allies, were arrested by the levy en masse, and conducted to the head-quarters. The taking of these persons and their papers, all which have fallen into our hands, is of great importance.

The park of the army of Russia and all its equipage was at Bar-sur-Aube. At the first news of the movement of our army, they evacuated upon Befort, which movement deprived the enemy of his ammunition, of artillery, his transports of provisions of reserve, and of many other objects of great importance.

The allied army intending to operate between the Aube and the Marne, had left the Russian Gen. Winzingerode at St. Dizier, with 8000 cavalry and two divisions of infantry, to maintain the line of operation, and to facilitate the arrival of the artillery, ammunition and provisions, of which the enemy were in the greatest need.

The division of gen. Milhaud, and the cavalry of the guard, commanded by gen. Sabastiani, passed the ford of Valcour the 26th March, marched upon this cavalry, and after many fine charges, routed him. 3000 Russian cavalry, many of them of the imperial guard, have been killed or taken prisoners. The 13 pieces of cannon which the enemy had, were taken from him as well as his baggage. The enemy has left the woods and meadows covered with dead. All the corps of cavalry have distinguished themselves to the admiration of each other. The duke of Ragusa had pursued the enemy to Bar-sur-Ornain. On the 29th, the H. Q. of the emperor were at Troyes; convoys of prisoners, amounting to more than 6000 men, follow the army. In all the villages, the inhabitants are under arms, exasperated by the violence, crimes, and ravages of the enemy, they wage against him a destructive war.

Captain Woodruff left Paris March 11. On his arrival at Bourdeaux, found the place in quiet possession of the English and Portuguese, and the inhabitants much pleased with the change—the white flag was flying, and the white cockade displayed in almost every person's hat.

About the 6th of March, a severe battle was fought between the armies under Lord Wellington and Soult, in which the latter was defeated with immense loss.

On the 12th of March, about 3000 British and Portuguese troops entered Bourdeaux, the mayor having previously made arrangements for their entry. Lord Wellington was within a few miles of Bourdeaux, when the *Ida* sailed.

Bonaparte with his army was at Essone about 10 leagues south of Paris. The empress and imperial court were at Tours.

Mr. Crawford was at Paris when captain Woodruff left there, but had not been able to effect any object of his mission.

It is stated by the passengers, that marshal Blucher entered Paris with 40,000 men, that he met with no resistance except from 3000 young men in the Polytechnic school, all of whom except 4 were killed.

An express, we understand, is just arrived from Burlington, with an account of Commodore M'Donough, having captured 1 of the enemy's vessels, and 5 row galleys.

ROGERSVILLE, (Tenn.) April 30.

By a gentlemen direct from Bluntsville, we are informed that an engagement took place about the 15th inst. between the troops under Maj. General Jackson, and the hostile Creek Indians, at or near the Hickory Ground, in which near TWELVE HUNDRED Indians were killed and on our side about Thirty chiefly officers. The Indians are said to have been 3000 strong.

### NAVAL MEMORANDA.

#### ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

AT ONCE BRILLIANT AND DECISIVE.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE OFFICE, }  
Ten o'clock, A. M. }

Extract of a letter from our correspondent, at Savannah, dated May 2, 1814.

The American brig PEACOCK, captain Warrington, has adorned with another most Brilliant Laurel, the Naval History of our Country.

She captured 3 days since, near this port, his Britannic majesty's sloop of war, EPERVIER of eighteen guns, but mounting twenty-two, with a full complement of men, after an action of 40 minutes—the Epervier was commanded by Richard Wales. The prize is now coming up; and in half an hour will be opposite our city: The Peacock took out of the Epervier two hundred thousand dollars in specie; and ordered her in for this port. Lieut. Nicholson is the prizemaster. The Epervier had 8 men killed and between 50 and 40 wounded; and is much damaged in rigging, sails, and hull—her first lieutenant had his right arm and thigh shot off—he is on board the prize.

The Peacock's loss was trifling, only 3 wounded, none killed. No damage done to her hull at all, and very little to her rigging. The Epervier was built in 1812; and I am told by gentlemen who have been on board of her, that she is a fine elegant vessel. She had orders to engage any American sloop of war. The Peacock's damage was so trivial that she had proceeded on her cruise.

Capt. Warrington did not deem it necessary to come into port. I have given you, as far as I have been able to learn, the particulars of this brilliant action—to-morrow we shall hear more of it.

Extract of another letter to a gentleman in this city.

It is said the Epervier was fitted out in London expressly for the purpose of taking some of the American sloops of war. The bets at Ployd's are reported to have been 3 to 1 in her favor.

From the *National Intelligencer*—May 11.

#### CONFIRMATION.

Copy of a letter from the navy agent at Savannah to the secretary of the navy

Navy agent's office, Savannah, }  
2d May, 1814. }

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the British sloop of war Epervier, Wales late master, arrived last evening at Tybee a prize to the American sloop of war Peacock, capt. Warrington. She was taken after an action of 40 minutes, during which 8 of her men were killed and several



wounded among whom is her first lieutenant, who lost his right leg and arm.

The Peacock had only 3 men wounded. She took from on board her prize \$200,000 in specie.

Lieut. Nicholson is prize officer. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. S. BULLOCH,  
Navy agent.

Hon. William Jones.

From the National Intelligencer—May 7.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Morris, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Adams, April 29, 1814.

SIR,  
Having passed the enemy in Lynhaven on the night of the 18th of January last, I steered to the southward of Bermuda and crossed the Atlantic, between 28 and 32 degrees N. lat. On the 29th Jan. captured an English sch. from Malaga to Halifax, with a cargo of wine, oil and fruit, which we burnt, as we likewise did another schooner from Newfoundland to Grenada, with a cargo of fish and oil, captured on the 9th February.

On the 4th March, captured a small sloop boat under Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa, with a little rice and camwood on board—twenty leagues east of Cape Palmas we captured on the 11th March, the brig Roebuck, of London, with a small quantity of ivory, a quantity of palm-oil and various other articles. After destroying her armament and cargo, we paroled our prisoners, and gave them the brig as a cartel to Sierra Leone.

After a long chase on the 25th March, the last four hours of which was in thick weather, we captured the English India ship Woodbridge, with a cargo of rice and dye woods, but had barely taken possession of her, when the weather cleared up, and we discovered a fleet of 25 sail immediately to windward of us and two ships of war standing for us; we were compelled to abandon the prize with precipitation and attend to our own safety till 11 A. M. the next day when they gave over the chase and returned to the fleet.

Enclose the paroles signed by the prisoners. I am, with great respect your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS.

Hon. William Jones,  
secretary of the navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Blakely to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Wasp, at sea, 9 P. M. 1st May.

SIR,  
I have the pleasure to inform you, we sailed this day at 4 P. M. from Portsmouth, N. H. and have now a fine breeze at north-west. From the specimen of the sailing of the ship since leaving port, I entertain the most favorable presages of her future performances. I shall keep you informed of my proceedings by every proper opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BLAKELY.

Hon. William Jones,  
secretary of the navy, Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship General Pike,  
Sackett's Harbor, 25th April, 1814.

SIR,  
The Lady of the Lake (which I have kept cruising as a look out vessel between the Gallows and Kingston ever since the ice broke up) having a commanding breeze yesterday, run close into Kingston and shewed her colors, which were answered by the enemy's fleet and batteries—His old fleet lay moored off the town with all sails bent and top gallant yards across—a number of

Gun boats also appeared to be ready—one only of the new ships had her lower masts in, the other appeared to be preparing to take masts in.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ship General Pike,  
Sackett's Harbor, April 27, 1814.

SIR,

The night of the 25th inst. two of our guard boats fell in with three of the enemy's boats in this bay. Lieut. Dudley (the officer of the guard) hailed, and was answered, "guard boats;" this, however, not being satisfactory, he repeated the hail, but was not answered; finding the strange boats were attempting to cut him off from the shore, he fired upon them; the enemy, laying on their oars a short time, pulling in towards Bull Rock Point, without returning the fire. Lt. Dudley returned to the fleet and got a reinforcement of boats; but nothing more was seen of the enemy that night. Yesterday morning I directed both shores of Shermont Bay to be examined, to see whether the enemy had not secreted himself in some of the small creeks. Nothing, however, was discovered, but six barrels of powder, found in the water near the shore, where our guard boats fired on the enemy; these barrels were all slung in such a manner, that one man could take two across his shoulder and carry them; each barrel had a hole bored in the head of about an inch diameter, with a wooden plug in it; these barrels of powder were evidently fitted for the purpose of blowing our large ship up, if the enemy could have got in undiscovered by placing them under the ship's bottom and putting a piece of slow match or port fire in the hole in the head which would burn a sufficient time to allow the parties to escape before the fire would communicate to the powder; this also accounts for the enemy not returning the fire of our boats, for having much powder in, he was apprehensive of accidents, which no doubt induced him to heave it overboard to be prepared to return the fire if he was pursued.

It would have been impossible for the enemy to have succeeded even if he had eluded our guard boats (which there are two lines of) for independent of all the approaches by water being secured by booms, the Madison is moored across the large ship's stern, within 20 yards and her guns loaded with cannister and bags of musket balls to rake under the bottom if necessary. A lieutenant, two midshipmen and ten men are on watch under the ship's bottom every night, besides a marine guard outside of her—with all these precautions, I think it would be impossible for an enemy to land near the ship-yard unobserved. However, after this discovery of the enemy's intentions, we shall redouble our vigilance and exertions to preserve our fleet to meet the enemy fairly on the Lake.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ship General Pike,  
Sackett's Harbor, May 1, 1814.

SIR,

I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that the U. S. ship "Superior" was launched this morning without accident.

The Superior is an uncommon beautiful, well built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was thought advisable to put as many upon her. This ship has been built in the short space of eighty days, and when it is taken into view, that two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged and com-

pletely fitted for service since the first of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this occasion have done their duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

From the Mercantile Advertiser—May 16.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated May 4th 8 P. M.

"I have only time before the closing of the mail, to say that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. Warrington, after a close chase ever since she took the Epervier, has arrived safe at this port, having on board 118 prisoners, and 120,000 dollars in specie.

Boston, May 10.

Arrived the privateer sch. York, of Baltimore captain Burch, (late Staples) of 14 guns, (4 12 lb. carronades, and 10 long 9s) and 100 men from a cruise.

Extract from her log-book.

April 18, lat. 43, 18, at half past 12, saw a sail on the weather bow. Made all sail in chase. At 6 P. M. the chase took in her steering sails and top-gallant sails, hauled up her courses and hove to, with her head to the W. wearing a broad pendant. At half past 8 ran up on her starboard quarter, at half pistol shot distance, hailed and was answered "his majesty's ship Thomas." The action then commenced, and continued 3 quarters of an hour, at that distance; she pouring into us an immense shower of musquetry; all the shot of her great guns past just over our heads, through the foot of our sails, which were completely riddled, and two after shrouds shot away. Capt. Staples received a musket ball through his body the first broadside. The darkness of the night prevented the fall of the commander from being immediately known. Owing to this circumstance and the fall of the quartermaster, we fell on board the enemy; her bowsprit abut our starboard main shrouds, making a wreck of our quarter. Mr. Burch, 1st lieut. being apprised at this moment of the fall of the captain, collected the boarders, when she dropped clear of us with her fore-castle defended by a large body of men with fixed bayonets.

Her fire now ceased entirely, and we continued it with musketry until we were out of her reach, being right astern, and we not daring to get our larboard-tacks on board after her, as our plank-shear was ripped up, and a heavy swell, and our masts having great play, together with a strong increasing breeze, 6 men killed and 12 wounded, most of the latter severely—hove to, under reefed foresail. Captain Staples survived the action about 2 hours, during which time he inquired if his wound was mortal, and being informed by Mr. Egerton that it was, and if he had any thing to say he had better communicate it. He then requested that gentlemen to "tell — to pay over all the monies in their hands belonging to him, to his brothers and sisters," and desired to see Mr. Burch, and said to him, "I am too far gone to speak; take care of yourself and do the best you can." Captain Staples and his officers behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery; and in justice we ought to mention the excellent and well directed fire of the marines, animated by the presence of their officer, Mr. Egerton; Mr. Kellogg, 1st lieutenant having been wounded in the commencement of the action. Mr. Stone supplied his place, and Mr. Orne taking the place of Mr. Stone. The latter part very pleasant, and moderate breezes, a man of war brig in chase of us. At 8 A. M. committed the bodies of the killed to the deep with the usual ceremony, and employed repairing damages. On sailed the chaser, she giving up her chase at 10 1/2 M.

## Relaxation.

### TO-MORROW:

OR—IT MAY, OR IT MAY NOT, BE SO.

With what caution to-morrow conceals its affairs,  
Whether big with good fortune or no!  
Man is lur'd by the butterfly aspect it wears,  
While it may, or it may not, be so.

Were its secrets unfolded, how soon should we  
pine:  
But its secrets we never must know:  
For fancy's fair paintings are hope's richest mine,  
While it may, or it may not, be so.

Will the poor tar leave his home, and brave,  
hopeless of gain,  
Seas and tempests both pregnant with woe?  
He will not—but he will, if a prospect remain,  
That it may, or it may not, be so.

The coy little miss would be free from restraint,  
Were she sure she unmarried must go,  
Who can flatter, sigh, ogle, coquette or paint,  
While it may, or it may not, be so.

The maiden of forty with bugles would shine,  
Could she hawk some young fopling or beau;  
But her dimples, turn'd wrinkles, compel her to  
pine,  
While it may, or it may not, be so.

As long as to-morrow keeps one day ahead,  
Till Greenland's a stranger to snow,  
Fair prospects will hang on as brittle a thread  
As it may, or it may not, be so.

*From the American Daily Advertiser.*

### GYPSUM.

The following letter was extracted from the minutes of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania.

*Accounts of the Beds of Gypsum found in the western part of the State of New-York, by Jacob Cist, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.*

JANUARY 12, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

This very valuable mineral, appears to have been first discovered on the farm of Mr. Buck, in the town of Sempronius, Onondaga county, New-York.—The bed is very extensive, and is composed nearly one half of transparent and chrystalized plaister, termed by mineralogists, *selenite*. Specimens of it have been sent to France, where it has been found equal in quality to the best in that country, for stucco work, for casting of busts, basso relievos, &c.; owing, however, to its inland situation, and the surrounding country being naturally rich and fertile, and but lately brought into cultivation, it is at present not much used for agricultural purposes. From the experiments which have been made with the grey, or amorphous, of it, it is found to be equally as strong as the other.

The second discovery was made in Onondaga county, in the town of Sullivan; it is very similar to the Onondaga:—the

same causes which prevent that being much used also operate here.

It has since then been discovered, viz. in 1806, in Cayuga county, in the town of Aurelius, near the sulphur spring, on the eastern margin of Cayuga lake; The quarries here consist solely, of the grey plaister, are very extensive, nearly a mile in length on the lake; their extent to the east has not yet been ascertained; for agricultural purposes, this is thought by many who have tried it, to be superior to the Nova-Scotia plaister, and it is generally agreed, that its effects on vegetation is earlier perceptible: the ground where it is found is uneven, and broken into abrupt hillocks, the timber, fine thrifty white oak, soil very rich, and the gypsum lies generally so near to the surface, as to be within reach of the pick. Its shistose appearance, the strong marks it bears of having been once worn by the waters, evince that it is a deposition—and tends to strengthen the theory advanced by the chevalier De Lomanon, of its formation.

The plaister is here dug and delivered on the water's edge for three dollars per ton—the water carriage to Ithica, at the head of the lake, brings it to 4 dollars; from thence there is a portage of 30 miles to Owego, on the Susquehannah—to this point it is brought in great quantities, principally in the winter season, where it usually sells at 10 dollars; these prices yield a great profit to the owners of the land, and afford a lucrative trade to all engaged in it. From Owego it is brought down the Susquehannah in arks and on rafts, the former about 75 feet long and carrying about 40 tons, and the latter about 10 or 12 tons. At Wilkesbarre, Berwick, Sunbury, and other places on the river, it is eagerly bought up at 15 and 16 dollars per ton. At all these places, owing to its comparative cheapness and excellent quality, it has entirely superseded the use of imported plaister.

Another bed has been lately found at the outlet of the Seneca Lake—it was purchased in the fall of 1811, by Mr. Thomas Grant, of Sunbury, and opened the ensuing summer—about 350 tons have been taken from it, and forwarded to the head of Cayuga lake. It is very similar to the last mentioned, and has the same outlet to the waters of the Susquehannah.

For some time after the discovery of this plaister, the usual want of confidence, in native productions, caused the beds to be neglected, but owing to the spirited exertions of Mr. John Laning, merchant at Owego, and a few others, in the introduction of it into this state, it has already become a trade of considerable importance.

During the summer of 1811, about 1000 tons were taken from the beds, and sent as far as Harrisburg; through the whole of this distance it was much approved of by the most experienced farmers, in the

counties of Luzerne, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster: during the year 1812, about three thousand five hundred tons have been delivered at the head of the lake, or at Ithica, chiefly destined for the Pennsylvania market.

If the communication between the Susquehannah and Delaware were once opened, we should be able to supply Philadelphia with both plaister and coal, in abundance.

This last article alone would be of sufficient consequence to your city, and the country through which the canal will pass to warrant the expenditure of half a million of dollars—and when the immense quantity of timber, produce and stock, of plaister and coal, which pass down this river, and the consequent increased consumption, are taken into view, the stock of the canal company cannot otherwise than be very productive.

The advantages of a cheap and excellent fuel, to your city, are incalculable. Why then are not some efforts made to procure this kind of coal from the Lehi, proportioned to the magnitude of the subject?—Is it of less importance than a supply of good water?

How many miserable wretches, who shiver over your wood fires, which cost them 6 and 8 dollars per cord, could be made comfortable at half the price? Much of the coal from here, is shipped at Havre de Grace, or at tide, for New-York, and readily commands 50 per cent. per bushel more than the best Liverpool coal.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB CIST.

DR. JAMES MEASE.

*From the Gleaner.*

### OWEGO VILLAGE—PLAISTER. SALT.

A friend of ours has lately returned from Owego, and has been polite enough to favor us with a schedule obtained from a respectable merchant of the village, of the business transacted there during the last winter. The curious cannot fail to be pleased with the perusal. It should be borne in mind that it is but a few years since the place where Owego is built was a wilderness.

During the sleighing there was on the road from Ithaca, the head of the Cayuga Lake, to Owego, from 500 to 700 sleighs. There are now at Owego (March 10th) about nine thousand five hundred tons of plaister, and 2500 barrels of salt. To transport these to market will require 200 Arks, which will cost about 100 dollars each. Plaister, the Arks given in, is about 20 dollars per ton at Owego; and the salt itself will bring \$6 per barrel—making in the whole,

9500 tons of Plaister, at \$20	\$190,000
2500 barrels of Salt, 6	15,000
9 Arks to carry salt, 100	900
	<hr/> \$205,900

The Oats consumed daily, allowing one bushel to each team, (many of them had from 4 to 6 horses) would be 700 bushels.

Cost of Plaister at the bed, 3 to 4 dollars per ton—Transportation to Owego 7 to 8 dollars per ton.